NOVEMBER. 1782. THE NUMB. 2737.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1782.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled.

PROCLAMATION.

IT being the indiſpenſible duty of all nations, not only to offer up their ſupplications to Almighty GOD, the giver of all good, for his gracious aſſiſtance in a time of diſtreſs, but alſo in a ſolemn and public manner to give him praiſe for his goodneſs in general, and eſpecially for great and ſignal interpoſitions of his Providence in their behalf; therefore, the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, taking into their conſideration the many inſtances of divine goodneſs to theſe States in the courſe of the important conflict, in which they have been ſo long engaged,---the preſent happy and promiſing ſtate of public affairs, and the events of the war in the courſe of the year now drawing to a cloſe; particularly the harmony of the public Councils, which is ſo neceſſary to the ſucceſs of the public cauſe,---the perfect union and good underſtanding which has hitherto ſubſiſted between them and their allies, notwithſtanding the artful and unwearied attempts of the common ememy to divide them,---the ſucceſs of the arms of the United States and thoſe of their allies,---and the acknowledgment of their Independence by another European power, whoſe friendſhip and commerce muſt be of great and laſting advantage to theſe States; DO hereby recommend it to the inhabitants of theſe States in general to obſerve, and requeſt the ſeveral States to interpoſe their authority in appointing and commanding the obſervation of THURSDAY, the Twenty-eighth day of NOVEMBER next, as a day of SOLEMN THANKSGIVING TO GOD, for all his mercies; and they do further recommend to all ranks to teſtify their gratitude to GOD for his goodneſs, by a chearful obedience to his laws, and by promoting, each in his ſtation, and by his influence, the practice of true and undefiled religion, which is the great foundation of public proſperity, and national happineſs.

DONE in Congreſs, at Philadelphia, *the eleventh day of* October, *in the year of our LORD one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-two, and of our Sovereignty and Independence the ſeventh.*

JOHN HANSON, Preſident.
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA, ſs.

By the PRESIDENT and SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the Commonwealth of PENNSYLVANIA,

A PROCLAMATION.

AS the beſt and greateſt of Beings commanded mankind into exiſtence with a capacity for happineſs, beſtowing upon them underſtanding and many "*good gifts*," ſo when they, by an abuſe of the bleſſings thus intruſted, had involved themſelves in guilt and miſery, his compaſſion was extended towards them, and in "*his tender mercies*," not only "*ſeed time and harveſt, and cold and heat, and ſummer and winter, and day and night*," were continued unto them, but "*the eternal purpoſes*" were revealed, and the heavenly treaſuries opened, to reſtore the human race to the tranſcendent privilege from which by tranſgreſſion they were fallen: AND in this "*marvellous work*," the laws of righteouſneſs have been with ſuch infinite wiſdom adjuſted, and united to the obligations of nature, that while they jointly tend to promote the felicity of men in a future ſtate, they evidently co-operate to advance their welfare in the preſent, and to offend againſt the ſanctions of revelation or the dictates of reaſon and conſcience, is aſſuredly to betray the joys of this life, as well as thoſe of another:

WHEREFORE, as we are entirely perſwaded that juſt impreſſions of the Deity are the great ſupports of morality, AND AS the experience of ages demonſtrates, that regularity of manners is eſſential to the tranquility and proſperity of ſocieties, AND the aſſiſtance of the ALMIGHTY, on which we rely, to eſtabliſh the ineſtimable bleſſings our afflicted country is contending for, cannot be expected without an obſervance of his holy laws, We eſteem it our principal and indiſpenſable duty to endeavour, as much as we can, that a ſenſe of theſe intereſting truths may prevail in the hearts and appear in the lives of the inhabitants of this State; AND THEREFORE have thought proper to iſſue this Proclamation, ſincerely deſiring that they, ſeriouſly meditating on the many, ſignal and unmerited benefits of public and private import conferred upon them, the affecting invitations and munificent promiſes of divine goodneſs, and "*the terrors ſet in array*" againſt the diſobedient, may be urged to exert themſelves in avoiding, diſcountenancing and ſuppreſſing all vice, profaneneſs and immorality, and feeling a due gratitude, love and veneration for their moſt gracious, allwiſe and omnipotent Benefactor, Sovereign and Judge, and a correſpondent temper of reſignation to the diſpenſations of his Supreme Government, may become a people "*truſting in him, in whom they live and move, and doing good*:"

AND TO THE INTENT that theſe deſirable ends may be forwarded, all perſons are hereby fervently exhorted, to obſerve the LORD's Day, commonly called Sunday, and thereon conſtantly to attend the worſhip of GOD, as a ſervice pleaſing to him who is "*a hearer of prayer*," and condeſcends to "*inhabit the praiſes of his people*," and profitable to themſelves, a neglect of which duty has, in a multitude of inſtances, been the beginning of a deviation into the ways of preſumption, that at length have led into the deepeſt diſtreſſes and ſevereſt ſorrows:

AND AS the education of youth is of ſo much moment to themſelves, and to the Commonwealth, which cannot flouriſh, unleſs that important point be diligently regarded, the ſentiments, diſpoſitions and habits being then generally formed that pervade the reſt of their lives, all parents, guardians, maſters and tutors are hereby ſtrenuouſly called upon, to diſcharge the high truſt committed to them, and for which they muſt account, by a faithful attention, that thoſe under their care may be nurtured in piety, filial reverence, ſubmiſſion to ſuperiors in age or ſtation, modeſty, ſincerity, benevolence, temperance, induſtry, conſiſtency of behaviour, and a frugality regulated by an humble reliance on Providence, and a kind reſpect for others; that their inexperienced minds may be by wholeſome inſtructions fully convinced, that whatever employment they are deſigned for, virtue will be a chief promoter of ſucceſs, and irregularity of conduct the greateſt obſtacle to it; that the intellectual faculties are aided by moral improvements, but weakened by illicit courſes; and in brief, that Religion is the friend of their peace, health and happineſs, and that to diſpleaſe their Maker, or to treſpaſs againſt their neighbour, is inevitably to injure themſelves.

AND we expect and hereby require, that all well diſpoſed perſons, and eſpecially thoſe in place of authority, will by their converſation and demeanor encourage and promote piety and virtue, and to their utmoſt contribute to the rendering theſe qualities truly laudable and honorable, and the contrary practices juſtly ſhameful and contemptible, that thus the influence of good men, and the dignity of the laws, may be combined in repreſſing the follies and inſolencies of ſcorners and profligates, in directing the weak and thoughtleſs, and in preſerving them from the pernicious contagion of evil examples: AND for further promoting ſuch reformation, it is hereby enjoined that all Magiſtrates, and others, whom it may concern, be very vigilant and exact in diſcovering, proſecuting and puniſhing all perſons, who ſhall be guilty of profanation of the LORD's Day, commonly called Sunday, blaſphemy, profane ſwearing or curſing, drunkenneſs, lewdneſs, or other diſſolute or immoral practices; that they ſuppreſs all gaming-houſes, and other diſorderly houſes; that they put in execution the act of General Aſſembly, entitled "An act for the ſuppreſſion of vice and immorality," and all other laws now in force for the puniſhing and ſuppreſſing any vice, profaneneſs or immorality: AND for the more effectual proceeding herein, all Judges and Juſtices, having cognizance in the premiſes, are directed to give ſtrict charges at their reſpective Courts and Seſſions, for the due proſecution and puniſhment of all who ſhall preſume to offend in any of the kinds aforeſaid, and alſo of all ſuch as, contrary to their duty, ſhall be remiſs or negligent in putting the laws in execution: AND that they do at their reſpective Courts and Seſſions cauſe this Proclamation to be publicly read immediately before the charge is given: AND every Miniſter of the Goſpel is requeſted ſtrongly to inculcate in the reſpective Congregations where they officiate, a love of piety and virtue, and an abhorrence of vice, profaneneſs and immorality.

GIVEN in Council, under the hand of the Preſident, and the ſeal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-two.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Lewes, October 16, 1782.

To His Excellency JOHN DICKINSON, Eſquire, Preſident, Captain General, and Commander in Chief of the Delaware State.

SIR,

THE Preſbytery of Lewes, being here providentially convened for the purpoſe of promoting the important ends of the Chriſtian inſtitution, are happy in embracing this firſt opportunity, ſince your acceſſion to the Preſident's chair, of congratulating you, as a warm and diſtinguiſhed friend, not only to the civil, but religious intereſts of this State.

Convinced, that the practice of *piety and virtue* is the *beſt ſupport*, and *nobleſt ornament* of every community, it gave us no little pleaſure, to find you ſo early, and ſo publicly exerting your influence to promote it: Nor can we think, ſo far as our obſervation has extended, that it has been without good effects, particularly with regard to ſome inſtances of the groſs profanation of the Chriſtian Sabbath, which gave great diſguſt to all ſerious perſons among us.

But, Sir, you will not think it ſtrange, conſidering the general prevalence of vice and immorality, that we moſt earneſtly wiſh you *to continue* your benevolent exertions for advancing a reformation of manners, ſo ardently deſired by the good people under your government.

Your very reſpectable character, your great abilities, and active ſpirit, induce us to believe, that no endeavours of yours will be wanting to perſuade the Legiſlature of the State to reviſe the laws reſpecting the *ſuppreſſion of profaneneſs* and vice, and make effectual proviſion for preventing thoſe public diverſions, which, as they are conducted, are not only inconſiſtent with a laudable frugality and induſtry, but alſo productive of many vices moſt pernicious to ſociety.

That all good men may unite in ſupporting your wiſe and virtuous adminiſtration, and the Supreme Ruler crown it with his bleſſing, is the prayer of your very obliged, and humble ſervants.

Signed by Order,
JOHN MILLER, Moderator.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I CANNOT but acknowledge with the utmoſt thankfulneſs, the honor I have received by ſuch an addreſs, from the venerable and worthy Preſbytery of *Lewes*, as I am perfectly ſenſible how very valuable is the approbation of perſons, whoſe characters lend a brightneſs to the actions they think proper to commend.

My gratitude is the more lively, as this teſtimony of eſteem comes from ſo reſpectable a part of a religious body, by which it has been my happineſs from an early period of life to be in a remarkable manner protected and beloved.

As "the practice of *piety and virtue* is certainly the *beſt ſupport* of every community," it is my duty to purſue every meaſure within my power to promote it; and it is a great encouragement to "continue my exertions," of which you may be aſſured, when I learn from ſuch authority, that my endeavours "have not been "without good effects."

I feel myſelf particularly obliged to you, gentlemen, for the affectionate concluſion of your addreſs, and I can truly ſay, that my heart warmly wiſhes you every happineſs.

Dover, October 31, 1782. JOHN DICKINSON.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT *for raiſing an impoſt on goods, wares and merchandize, imported or brought into this State by land.*

WHEREAS the merchants and traders of the city of *Philadelphia*, by their memorial have ſet forth, That large quantities of merchandize are imported or brought into this State by land, and are not liable to the payment of the duty or impoſt which ariſe on goods, wares and merchandize, imported by water according to the act entituled, "An Act for an impoſt on goods, "wares and merchandize, imported into this State," paſſed the twenty-third day of *December*, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty; and the act "For guarding and defending the navigation in the "bay and river *Delaware*, and for other purpoſes therein "mentioned," paſſed the ninth day of *April*, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-two.

And whereas the intention of the above recited acts may be evaded by bringing or importing goods, wares and merchandize by land, and many evils in conſequence ariſe; For remedy whereof,

Be it enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame*, That from and after the paſſing of this act, there ſhall be raiſed, collected and paid the duties hereinafter ſet forth, upon all goods, wares and merchandize brought into this State by land, except as hereinafter excepted, *that is to ſay*, upon every gallon of rum, brandy and other ſpirituous liquors *Four-pence*, upon every gallon of *Madeira* wine *Eight-pence*, upon all other wines *Four-pence*, upon all wines in bottles *One Shilling* per dozen, upon every hundred weight of unrefined ſugar *Two Shillings*, upon every hundred weight of loaf ſugar *Three Shillings*, upon every gallon of molaſſes *Two-pence*, upon every hundred weight of coffee *Two Shillings*, upon every hundred weight of cocoa *Two Shillings*, upon every pound of green tea *One Shilling*, upon every pound of bohea and other teas *Two-pence*, upon all other goods, wares and merchandize two per centum upon the value thereof:

Provided always, That nothing in this act ſhall give any authority to demand or collect any impoſt or duty on common ſalt, ſaltpetre, gunpowder, lead or ſhot, or on goods, wares and merchandize of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States of *America*, or any of them.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the owner, factor or conſignee of any goods, wares or merchandize, made dutyable by this act, ſhall, within twenty-four hours after their arrival, enter the ſame with the Naval Officer of the city of *Philadelphia*, or his Deputies in other parts of the State, and ſpecify the packages, marks and number thereof, and the nature or quantity of their contents, in number, weight and meaſure, as they are commonly counted, eſtimated and ſold:

Provided always, That on the arrival of goods, wares or merchandize, in any borough, townſhip or diſtrict, where there is no deputy of the Naval Officer, then, and in ſuch caſe, the owner, conſignee or factor ſhall make entry as aforeſaid with the next Juſtice of the Peace, who is hereby authorized and empowered to proceed and act in manner and form as the Naval Officer or his deputy is empowered and enjoined to do:

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any owner, factor or conſignee, ſhall unload or cauſe to be unloaded, any goods, wares and merchandize, from any waggon, cart, dray, ſtage-coach or other conveyance, before entry made as aforeſaid, and having obtained a permit for ſo doing, every perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of *One Hundred Pounds*; and all goods, wares and merchandize ſo unloaded, or the value thereof, ſhall be forfeited, and the goods ſhall be ſeized by the ſaid Naval Officer or his Deputy.

And to the end that the duties herein impoſed may be duly collected and paid, *Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That all the powers and authorities, and the penalties, regulations and directions given and expreſſed in and by the aforeſaid act, entituled "An Act for an impoſt on goods, wares and merchandize imported into this State," ſhall be, and they are hereby extended to enforce the collection of the duties hereby impoſed and laid, as fully and amply to all intents and purpoſes as if the ſame was herein repeated and enumerated.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the duties ariſing by virtue of this act, be, and the ſame are hereby appropriated for guarding and defending the navigation of the bay and river *Delaware*, in addition to the funds appropriated for that purpoſe, in and by the act entituled, "an act for guarding and defending the na-"vigation in the bay and river Delaware and for other "purpoſes therein mentioned;" paſſed the ninth day of *April*, 1782, as aforeſaid:

Provided always, That the duties hereby impoſed and laid, ſhall continue no longer than the armament for the defence of the river and bay as aforeſaid is kept up, and in conjunction with the other duties appropriated by law to that purpoſe, the debts ariſing thereon and intereſt are fully paid.

Signed by Order of the Houſe,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, *on* Friday, *the twenty-ſecond day of* November, *in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-two.*

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

BOOKS BY AUCTION.

At BELL's Book-ſtore, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

On Wedneſday the 20th of Nov. 1782,

Preciſely at Half after Six o'Clock in the Evening,

Will commence by Auction,

The SALE of a LARGE and VALUABLE

COLLECTION of BOOKS;

CONSISTING of the moſt uſeful, elegant and vivifying ancient and modern Authors in all the Arts and Sciences, many of which are UN-COME-AT-ABLE every where elſe on this Continent.

The Sale by Auction will be continued for ſeveral Evenings ſucceſſively (Sunday and Thankſgiving Evenings excepted) at which periods of time, viz. from Half after Six till Nine o'Clock, Rationaliſts and Sentimentaliſts may improve theſe grand Opportunities: Becauſe excellent Books are ſuperior to any pecuniary Value. JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

N. B. A Catalogue of the Books is now ready at ſaid BELL's Book-Store, for all Gentlemen who are pleaſed to call or ſend for it. ¶

LETTER I.

In ANSWER to the CITIZEN of RHODE-ISLAND on the five per cent. duty.

A WRITER, under the ſtile of *A Citizen of Rhode-Iſland*, has undertaken to vindicate the ſaid State in her yet neglecting to paſs the law recommended by Congreſs for laying a duty of five per cent. on foreign imported goods: The monies ariſing therefrom to be applied towards diſcharging the intereſt and principal of the debts which are or may be contracted by the United States (of which Rhode-Iſland is one) for the defence of the country, and for ſupporting and eſtabliſhing the independence thereof.

The reſolution of Congreſs is as follows:

"*In CONGRESS, February* 3, 1781.

"*Reſolved*, That it be recommended to the ſeveral States, as *indiſpenſably neceſſary*, that they veſt a power in Congreſs to levy, for the uſe of the United States, a duty of five per cent. ad valorem, at the time and place of importation, upon all goods, wares and merchandize, of foreign growth and manufactures, which may be imported into any of the ſaid States, after the 1ſt day of May, 1781; except arms, ammunition, cloathing and other articles imported on account of the United States, or any of them, and except wool cards, and cotton cards, and wire for making them, and alſo except ſalt during the war: Alſo a duty of five per cent. on all prizes and prize goods, condemned in the Court of Admiralty of any of theſe States, as lawful prizes.

"That the monies ariſing from theſe duties be appropriated to the diſcharge of the principal and intereſt of the debts already contracted, or which may be contracted on the faith of the United States, for ſupporting the preſent war.---That the ſaid duties be continued, until the ſaid debts ſhall be fully and faithfully diſcharged."

On this reſolution I ſhall remark.---

Firſt, Here is the purpoſe for which the money ſhall be raiſed, namely, to pay off the intereſt and principal of the debts, foreign and domeſtic, which we ourſelves, the public of America, have, through our Repreſentatives in Congreſs, contracted, or may contract for our defence, and pledged our faith to diſcharge.

Secondly, The manner, rate, or ratio, by which the money ſhall be raiſed, viz. five pounds out of every hundred pounds worth of foreign goods, which ſhall be imported.

Thirdly, The time for which the ſaid duty ſhall continue; that is, until the intereſt and principal of the debts ſhall be paid.

In conſequence of this plan and recommendation (the juſtice and propriety of which appeared ſo evident and ſtriking, and ſo "*indiſpenſably neceſſary*" to our honor and reputation) twelve of the States paſſed the ſaid law. Rhode-Iſland only remains delinquent. *

Having thus ſtated the outlines of the ſubject, I ſhall proceed to my remarks on the publications which have appeared, and add thereto ſuch other obſervations as the caſe may require.

The Citizen of Rhode-Iſland, in objection to the five per cent. duty, begins his argument at a very remote point from the ſubject. He ſets out with obliquely traducing the character of all government whatever. His poſitions are looſe and general, and by endeavouring to make them apply to every thing, they apply directly to nothing. He ſpeaks of executive power, as if it were ſomething exiſting in its own right. Perpetual in itſelf; and neither conſtituted by, nor controulable by the people. He confounds all kinds of government together; and that without perceiving, that the ſame kind of reaſoning, which is applicable in one caſe, is foreign to the purpoſe in another.

It is ſomewhat ſtrange, that the theory of government, which is exceedingly ſimple in itſelf, and in general well known by almoſt every farmer in America, ſhould be ſo perplexed, miſconceived and tortured, by thoſe whoſe very buſineſs and duty it is to underſtand it fully, and exerciſe it juſtly.

His pieces are entituled,

"*On the five per cent. Duty, by a Citizen of Rhode-Iſland.*"

And his firſt paragraph is in theſe words:

"Is it expedient, ſays he, in *any* government, that the Supreme Executive Power ſhould hold the revenue independent of the people? To have this queſtion ſoberly and ſenſibly diſcuſſed, is a matter of ſome conſequence, at any time and place, it taking place of right among the moſt important principles of civil government; but at this time is, in this country, peculiarly intereſting---it applying more cloſely upon every individual who is capable of forming a judgment upon the effects, which a queſtion *ſo radical in the conſtitution* may have upon us and our poſterity."

When this gentleman aſks, "*Whether it is expedient in any government, that the Supreme Executive Power ſhould hold the revenue independent of the people,*" he aſks a queſtion which every man in America, without the leaſt heſitation, can anſwer at once, becauſe the whole of them will unanimouſly anſwer, no. They can anſwer no otherwiſe. It is the very being, principle, and conſtitution of a republic, that the people have nothing in their government independent of themſelves. The queſtion may belong to Turkey or Perſia, where the government is all executive, and that executive ſelf created, and totally independent of the people; but in a republic, like the United States, where the appointment of the Executive Power is wholly in our own hands, to make and unmake, change and alter, as we pleaſe, and where every thing which it has and does is in truſt for us, who gave it, how is it poſſible that the ſame queſtion can apply here, or with what ſhadow of propriety can it be put.

There are ſome truths ſo ſelf evident and obvious, of which this is one, that they ought never to be ſtated in the form of a queſtion for debate, becauſe it is habituating the mind to think doubtfully, of what there ought to be no doubt upon. The people of America are much forwarder in their ideas of their own rights than this gentleman ſuppoſes, if he thinks that the queſtion, on which he reſts ſo much expectation, can be any ſubject for debate at all.

He muſt likewiſe be exceedingly backward in his notions of a free government, and the principles of a republic, to call that "*a radical queſtion in the conſtitution,*" which the conſtitution knows nothing of, and which is altogether in oppoſition to it, and wholly repugnant to the principle on which republics are founded. A revenue held by the Supreme Executive Power, independent of the people! Was ſuch a thing ever heard of in a republic? Was ſuch a queſtion ever aſked in one before?

Who have we in America but the people? Members of Congreſs, of Aſſemblies, or Council, are ſtill a part of the people. Their honours do not take them out of the aggregate body. They ſerve their appointed time and are ſucceeded by others. They are ſubject to the laws they paſs, and muſt contribute their proportion of taxes in common with the reſt. There is no ſuch thing in America as power of any kind, independent of the people. There is no other race of men in it but the people, and conſequently there can be no revenue held independent of them; and therefore the queſtion is a nullity, and to reaſon upon it is throwing away time and words for nothing; for we admit, nay, we contend for the fact, and reprobate the queſtion as partaking of a ſlaviſh idea.

But whether it be admitted or rejected is a matter totally foreign to the five per cent. duty. It may be placed as a ſtalking horſe, to keep ſomething elſe out of ſight: But I never can perſuade myſelf, that the gentleman who puts it can mean any thing ſeriouſly by it. He muſt know, nay, he does know better. For he knows that the five per cent. duty is already appropriated in the plan for raiſing it. He knows it is *not* of the nature of a *revenue* to be expended as circumſtances may ariſe, but as a *fund* to be applied to the payment of monies which we owe, and of which monies, both foreign and domeſtic, Rhode-Iſland has had her ſhare of the benefit. He knows that it is appropriated to the uſe of the *creditors*, and not of the *Congreſs*, and that to involve it under a queſtion of revenue, held independent of the people, is ungenerous, inconſiſtent, impolitic, and unjuſt.

He may perhaps think, that by ſetting out with a queſtion of popular deception, he has erected a work that cannot eaſily be demoliſhed; and indeed he is right; for like a breaſt-work of ſpunge, it has not ſubſtance enough in it to be knocked down. You may fire through it for ever, and kill every man behind it, engineer and all, and ſtill the work, like the queſtion, uſeleſs in themſelves, will retain their figure.

But to come cloſer to the point.----The caſe with the five per cent. is ſimply this.

The ſeveral States, of which Rhode-Iſland is one, formed themſelves into a union, and ſent delegates to Congreſs, as repreſentatives of themſelves. They empowered thoſe delegates to pledge the public faith, for the juſt payment of any monies they might borrow, at home or abroad, or any debts they might contract in the name, and for the defence of themſelves, the United States of America. Monies have been borrowed, and debts have been contracted, by virtue of this delegation and authority, and now the ſame people who authoriſed them to borrow, and who have received the benefit of it, and who likewiſe by their repreſentatives pledged their faith and honour for payment, are called upon to fulfil that obligation.---This is, in plain language, the long and ſhort of the ſtory, and therefore what is ſaid about perpetual revenue, held independent of the people, is abſurd, becauſe it is foreign to the purpoſe; for this, as I have before obſerved, is *not a revenue*, but a *fund* for the payment of a debt, appropriated to the purpoſe, and limited in its duration.

When I ſpeak of Congreſs, I do not mean a body of men; I mean an Aſſembly of States; and thoſe States, thus aſſembled, have, as the moſt eligible and eaſy mode of payment, propoſed a duty of five per cent. on imported goods. Twelve of the States have adopted the meaſure, and paſſed laws for that purpoſe. Rhode-Iſland alone is delinquent. Thus ſtands the caſe at preſent.

It is an exceeding eaſy thing, when men are ſo diſpoſed, to exhibit any meaſure, however good, juſt or neceſſary it may be, in an odious and offenſive light, by tacking to it a number of deformities which have no relation to it, and which are as foreign to its condition, as the filthy blanket of an Indian is to the perſon of a decent agreeable woman. A writer in Mr. Bradford's paper of the 16th inſt. (who is very likely the ſame gentleman that ſtiles himſelf a citizen of Rhode-Iſland in another paper) has heaped ten of thoſe odious coverings, numerically arranged, on the five per cent duty.

The caſe is, that he either wiſhes to obſcure the ſubject and hunt it down without the chance of being underſtood, or he totally miſunderſtands it himſelf. He talks of a revenue at the diſcretion of Congreſs, when the matter in queſtion is a fund for the payment of a debt; and he ſpeaks of it as perpetual, when the very plan for raiſing it limits its duration. And thus by miſtaking the caſe he runs into needleſs inconſiſtencies, wide and foreign from the ſubject.

But let us examine the naked queſtion, unclothed either with invented deformities or needleſs embelliſhments.

Suppoſe that, in the preſent wants of the United States for money, any number of men, friendly diſpoſed to our cauſe and intereſt, in foreign countries or at home, were to propoſe to lend us three or four millions of dollars at a reaſonable intereſt, demanding at the ſame time to know what ſecurity the States would give for the payment of the intereſt and principle.

Should we not, in ſuch a caſe, appear like fools in the world, unacquainted with the nature of government, of politics, of commerce, and of every thing relative to the common concerns of life, were we to ſay to them, *we will take your money and paſs a law to pay the intereſt of it for one year only, and after that we will think further about it?* Would we, I aſk, place ourſelves in this fooliſh ſituation, to be laughed at by every one, as men who did not underſtand what they were about, or did not mean to act honeſtly by their friends? Or would we not rather caſt about to ſee what funds and reſources we had got, and make propoſals of ſecurity adequate to the offer, and put the debt in a certain train of payment at once, juſtly and fairly between debtor and creditor? Now this is exactly the caſe with the five per cent duty.

The common cry has been, *Why don't Congreſs borrow----why don't Congreſs borrow* ---But who, in the name of Heaven, will lend, if you do not take care to pay; and fix on permanent funds for that purpoſe, and nicely and faithfully fulfil the obligation.

I cannot help conſidering the publication of both theſe gentlemen, (if they are diſtinct perſons) as tending to ſtab and wound the honor and cauſe of their country in the niceſt and tendereſt part; and am concerned that their imprudence, to give it no harſher name, ſhould make it neceſſary to bring debates and arguments into view, which ought never to have been ſtarted, becauſe there never ought to have been any occaſion for them.

Having thus opened the caſe, and ſhewn how it at preſent ſtands, I ſhall in my next letter ſhew that the five per cent. duty is a more eligible and productive mode of raiſing money, ſince money muſt be had, than any other which can be deviſed, becauſe it is the leaſt felt, the moſt equal in its operation, and the eaſieſt collected.

In my third letter, with which I mean to cloſe the matter, I ſhall more particularly confine myſelf to the moſt important of all ſubjects in this part of the world----The Union of the States. For under the pretence of vindicating a ſtate, in the preſent inſtance deficient in her duty in the union, there is a ſtile of language encouraged in the publications of thoſe gentlemen, which, applied to the Union, is highly reprehenſible.

A Friend to Rhode Iſland and the Union.

* *It is generally ſaid, that twelve of the States have paſſed the law, and the Citizen of Rhode-Iſland ſeems to admit the fact; but whether the State of Georgia, juſt emerging from the tyranny of the enemy, has yet had time to compleat ſuch a law, is a circumſtance I am not clear in.*

THE Anniverſary Meeting of the ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY will be held on Saturday next, the 30th Inſtant, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, at Mr. BYRNE's Tavern, where the Members are requeſted to attend.

WILLIAM HALL, Secretary.

Philadelphia, November 27, 1782.

Philadelphia, 11th Month 23, 1782.

TO BE LETT

By JAMES PEMBERTON, in Philadelphia,

A WELL improved FARM, two miles diſtant from Burlington, now occupied by Richard Stockton, containing 175 acres, on which a new convenient barn and ſtables were built the laſt ſummer, and the dwelling and kitchen repaired in good tenantable order.

Alſo a LOT of extraordinary MEADOW GROUND, about three acres, and a LOT of ORCHARD, about four acres, within the limits of ſaid town.

Lancaſter, November 16, 1782.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Manheim townſhip, Lancaſter county, in the night of the 14th inſtant, two HORSES, one of them is an iron roan, with a ſtar, a natural pacer, about 17 hands high, 9 years old, ſhod all round. The other is a ſorrel ſtallion, with a bald face, a natural trotter, 7 years old, ſhod all round, has got a lump on the left ſhoulder, occaſioned by the collar; they are both working horſes, and the marks of the gears may be ſeen. Whoever takes up ſaid horſes, and ſecures them, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have SIX POUNDS reward for both, or THREE POUNDS for either, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN MAYER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALL Perſons, Purchaſers or Dealers in ſpiritu us Liquors, are hereby notified, That the EXCISE-OFFICE is removed from CHESTNUT-STREET to THIRD-STREET, between ARCH and RACE-STREETS, oppoſite the GOLDEN-SWAN, where all Liquors aforeſaid, which are by Law made exciſeable, muſt be duly entered, with the particular Marks, Numbers, and true Contents of each Caſk.

EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW, Collector.

Philad. Nov. 23, 1782. ¶

JUST PUBLISHED,

At BELL's *Book-Store, in Third-ſtreet,*

[Price ONE DOLLAR,]

THE MAN OF FEELING:

A NOVEL, by Mr. MACKENZIE, of Edinburg:

With the SENTIMENTAL SAILOR:

A POEM, originating from ROUSSEAU's ELOISA.

Alſo now ſelling at ſaid BELL's Book-Store, in Third-ſtreet, HALF A DOLLAR each Volume, according to the London Edition, compleat in three Volumes,

The new, elegant, entertaining and wonderful

HISTORY OF EMMA CORBETT,

exhibiting Henry and Emma, the faithful modern Lovers, as delineated by themſelves, in their original letters.

Publiſhed by COURTNEY MELMOTH, Author of the Pupil of Pleaſure, &c. &c.

In this Work the very great viciſſitudes of human Life and the miſeries of civil War are feelingly depicted; founded upon Incidents which occurred at and near Philadelphia, in the Royal Winter of 1777, when the Britiſh Gentry imagined they had taken an eternal Leaſe of the great Congreſſional City.

N. B. At ſaid BELL's Book-Store may alſo be had, every CURIOSITY that is come-at-able in the American World of Books. † Nov. 20.

Cheſter, November 24, 1782.

By virtue of a Venditioni Exponas to me directed, on the Fifth Day of DECEMBER next, will begin the SALE of a large quantity of GOODS (at the COURT-HOUSE in the borough of CHESTER) Such as

SATTINS,	SHALOONS,
TAFFETIES,	White and coloured THREADS,
MODES,	SHOE and KNEE-BUCKLES,
Silk and Scotch GAUZES,	PEN-KNIVES,
DURANTS,	Gilt and metal BUTTONS,

And many other kinds of GOODS too tedious to mention, inported into this State by a certain Joſhua Winters, but ſeized by ¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

At Durham Iron-works, on the 16th Day of December next,

A NUMBER of good draught Horſes, Waggons, Gears, Cattle, Hogs, a large Quantity of excellent Hay, Smiths Tools, Furnace Tools, Pot and Kettle Patterns and Flaſks, and a Variety of other Things; being the Property of Richard Backhouſe and Company, and ſold in conſequence of the Diſſolution of ſaid Partnerſhip, by RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

Durham, Nov. 20, 1782. ¶

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

A VERY good, large PLANTATION, in Bucks county, adjoining Graeme Park, about 20 miles from this city. Alſo, a very convenient STABLE and COACH-HOUSE, in Third-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet; belonging to the eſtate of Mark Freeman, deceaſed.

4 w. WILLIAM SITGREAVES, RICHARD FOOTMAN, BENJAMIN GIBBS, } Executors.

WANTED,

A PERSON who can produce a good recommendation of his honeſty, and qualifications to ſuperintend at a FORGE and SLITTING-MILL; ſuch a one may meet with ſuitable encouragement, by applying in Water-ſtreet, near the Old Ferry, to ¶ RUMFORD DAWES.

To be ſold at the ſame place, a quantity of TANNERS OIL.

TO BE LETT,

For a conſiderable number of years,

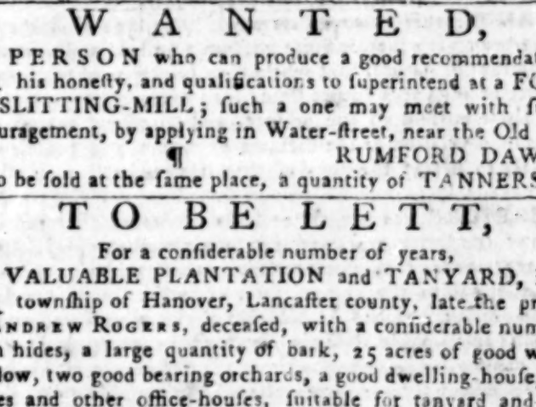
A VALUABLE PLANTATION and TANYARD, in the townſhip of Hanover, Lancaſter county, late the property of ANDREW ROGERS, deceaſed, with a conſiderable number of green hides, a large quantity of bark, 25 acres of good watered meadow, two good bearing orchards, a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables and other office-houſes, ſuitable for tanyard and farm. For further particulars, enquire of David Denny, in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county; or Jane Rogers, on the premiſes.

JANE ROGERS, Adminiſtratrix.

Nov. 19, 1782. DAVID DENNY and) Adminiſtrators.
JAMES ROGERS,)

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid Andrew Rogers, deceaſed, either by bond or otherways, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proven, that they may be adjuſted and paid.

J. R.
D. D.
J. R.



A LEATHER FACTORY.

THE Subſcriber takes this method of informing the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he carries on the Currying, Saddling, Harneſs and Shoemaking buſineſſes, in their different branches, and ſolicits their favour and intereſt; He has at preſent for ſale, a quantity of draw-boot legs, calf-ſkins, and dreſſed leather; likewiſe ſaddles of ſeveral kinds, bridles, portmanteaus, ſaddle-bags, holſters and caps, boots and ſhoes, with many other articles in the leather trade, too numerous to particularize. He flatters himſelf that by his attention to buſineſs, and his particular care in the quality of his work, he will be able to give general ſatisfaction to thoſe gentlemen who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom; they may depend on being ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice, either by the quantity or ſingle article, at reaſonable rates, and the favour will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble ſervant,

WILLIAM PERKINS,

Living in Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

Philadelphia, November 26, 1782. ¶

LONDON, *September* 3.

ON Sunday morning last Admiral Milbanks ſailed from Deal with 15 ſhips of the line, beſides ſeveral ſloops and cutters for the North Seas.

No leſs than five different diſpatches have been forwarded to America from France, ſince their laſt anſwer to Sir Guy Carleton's propoſals; theſe are ſuppoſed to have contained the moſt preſſing recommendations from the French Miniſtry to Congreſs, not to depart from their laſt reſolutions, whatever new overtures may be made them from the Court of London.

If Sir Richard Bickerton ſhould not arrive in time to give a ſubſtantial ſupport to the fleet and army in India, it is much to be feared that the French flag will be flying on ſome of the principal ſettlements of the Company before Chriſtmas next.

One of Admiral Hughes's ſhips was ſo ſeverely handled in the laſt engagement, that ſhe was expected to founder before ſhe could be got to Trincomalee.

The Dutch fleet will amount to 16 ſail of fighting ſhips by the end of this month.

The King of Pruſſia has publiſhed an edict at Embden, undertaking the protection of all veſſels whatever, navigating under his flag; thoſe laden with contraband ſtores only excepted.

Sept. 5. The armament which is going out to Gibraltar will make but a ſhort ſtay at that place after the ſuccours are thrown into the garriſon, as it is generally feared the Dutch will attempt ſome dangerous enterprize upon our coaſt ſhortly after the departure of Lord Howe's fleet.

American independence will be the firſt object of parliamentary diſcuſſion at the expiration of the preſent prorogation.

As ſeveral fire-ſhips have ſailed with the ſquadron into the North Seas, it is thought that Admiral Milbanks has orders to make ſome attempts upon the Dutch coaſt, or to endeavour to burn the fleet in the Texel.

We hear the cabinet has determined not to cede Canada to the French court upon any conſideration, notwithſtanding their offers to reſtore moſt of the captured iſlands as an equivalent for that province.

They write from Hamburgh, that the laſt news from the Eaſt-Indies has greatly elevated the ſpirits of the Dutch, as they conſidered themſelves poſſeſſed of moſt of the ſettlements which been taken in that quarter.

Several tranſports and ſtore-ſhips have for ſome time paſt been taking in troops and proviſions in Breſt harbour; the place of their diſtination is ſuppoſed to be either America or the Eaſt-Indies.

Sept. 12. An expreſs arrived yeſterday morning at the Admiralty, with an account of the ſailing of the grand fleet under the command of Lord Howe from Spithead, on Monday afternoon, with a fair wind E. S. E.

The ſquadron going out for Gibraltar, under the command of Lord Howe, is the largeſt and beſt equipped that has left England during the war.

Should the combined fleets of France and Spain decline an action with the Britiſh ſquadron in effecting the relief of Gibraltar, Lord Howe will return with all poſſible diſpatch to prevent any attack upon our coaſts, which it is thought the Dutch have long meditated.

According to the Flanders letters, it is the general opinion in France, that no attempt will be made by the combined fleet to interrupt Lord Howe's progreſs to Gibraltar.

It is ſaid France intends to augment her fleet in the Weſt-Indies 10 ſail of the line before the concluſion of the preſent year.

There are accounts of the firſt authority, circulated for two days paſt, that Mr. Fitzherbert is returned to Bruſſels, to remain there for a few days, after which he will go back to Paris, in the character of Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of London, in order to finally adjuſt the mere preliminaries of form, for opening a treaty or Congreſs for a general pacification among the Belligerent powers. France, it is added, has given the out-line of her ultimatum, but Spain has repeatedly declined ſo explicit a conduct, till the fate of Gibraltar be determined.

Sept. 18. Of all the Commanders who have yet returned during the preſent or any former war, Lord Rodney certainly deſerves the heart-felt plaudits of every deſcription of people, having rendered his country the moſt happy and eſſential ſervices, not only in the protection of our trade at different times, but in the capture of ſuch a number of the enemy's ſhips of war as ſtands yet unequalled in any former period of our hiſtory.

The Dutch men of war which ſailed to the Eaſt-Indies a few weeks ago had inſtructions before they left Holland, to join the French fleet in that quarter with all poſſible expedition, and in every reſpect where it might be deemed neceſſary, to act in conjunction with the forces of his Gallic Majeſty.

The Eaſt-India Company are in daily expectation of diſpatches from their Eaſtern ſettlements, as the laſt accounts from Sir Edward Hughes ſeemed to portend, that a ſecond engagemement would ſhortly take place between the Engliſh and French fleets.

It is with the greateſt pleaſure we inform our readers, that an officer arrived on Monday at the Admiralty, with diſpatches from Gov. Elliot at Gibraltar; theſe diſpatches contain the agreeable intelligence of the Governor having deſtroyed the famous maſked battery that the Spaniards had been at ſo much expence in erecting, and that the garriſon was in good health and ſpirits, and not under the leaſt apprehenſions from the attack of the enemy. By intelligence received from ſome deſerters, Governor Elliot learnt, that the Duc de Crillon entertained very ſanguine hopes of ſucceſs previous to the deſtruction of this battery, but, ſince that period, he has relaxed much in his firing, and it is ſuppoſed means ſoon to raiſe the ſiege. The veſſel that brought theſe diſpatches is arrived at Portſmouth; and ſeveral gentlemen who came paſſengers in her from Gibraltar arrived in town yeſterday. They left that fortreſs ſo late as the ſecond inſtant.

The Daniſh Court is ſtill very unſatisfied with their High Mightineſſes, and, it is reported, has ſent another remonſtrance, couched in much ſtronger terms than their former one.

Two thouſand men were ſent in the Dutch fleet that ſailed about a month ago, to reinforce their garriſons in the Eaſt-Indies.

We hear that the convoy of the Iſle of Aix has been obliged to return to anchor, on account of the contrary winds. The Triton and Sagittaire men of war of 64 guns each, have received orders to conduct M. de Bouillé, together with a corps of 1500 grenadiers and chaſſeurs; theſe veſſels are expected to be ready in ſeven or eight days.

Sept. 27. An expreſs was received by government, in the forenoon of yeſterday, from Gibraltar. The contents are ſubſtantially as follow, that the governor had expected the grand attack by ſea and land to commence on the 9th inſtant, and that he had made ſuch preparations for receiving the enemy, as would, in all human probability, defeat their utmoſt endeavours to reduce the garriſon by ſtorm. Theſe advices add, that the combined fleets, to the number of 50 ſail of the line, had arrived in Gibraltar bay, and were moored head and ſtern, fully determined to oppoſe Lord Howe's throwing ſuccours into the fortreſs. As a ſhip is arrived, which ſpoke with the grand fleet on the 16th inſt. in lat. 42: 24, all well, it is probable the fate of Gibraltar has been determined before this day.

BOSTON, *November* 14.

Two veſſels belonging to Newbury Port, and a brig belonging to Salem, have arrived ſince our laſt, in about 39 days from Bilboa, but bring no material news.

Some accounts of the ſiege of Gibraltar, received by the Bilboa arrivals, contain a kind of journal of the operations for five days after its commencement; theſe advices ſay, that the beſiegers had completed 10 floating batteries, of a particular conſtruction, mounted with cannon of 24 pounds ſhot, and mortars of the largeſt ſize, which had delivered in one day 24,200 balls and ſhells againſt that place; that three breaches had been made in the works of that fortification, and there was the higheſt probability that it would ſoon yield to the fate of Minorca. The eyes of all Europe are turned to this remarkable ſiege, and events of the greateſt moment by land and ſea are ſoon expected in that quarter.

PORTSMOUTH, *November* 9.

On Tueſday the 5th inſtant was launched at this place, without any accident, the beautiful Ship AMERICA, of 74 guns. This ſhip is conſidered by all good judges, as one of the beſt pieces of work ever done in America, and not inferior to any elſewhere.

The thunder ſtorm on Thurſday night laſt did conſiderable damage, particularly to the l'Auguſte, an 80 gun ſhip, in this port, commanded by Count Vaudreuil, it having entirely diſabled her foremaſt, greatly damaged her forecaſtle and decks, killed four men and badly wounded five.

CHATHAM, *November* 20.

Since our laſt the Britiſh fleet have ſailed from New-York for the Weſt-Indies. It is ſaid their departure was hurried by an expreſs veſſel from Jamaica, which brought accounts that there were 17 ſail of the line and 11,000 troops at the Havanna; alſo, that 12 ſail of the line and 10,000 troops were arrived at Martinico from Old France; and that from letters found on board of a privateer carried into Jamaica, the inhabitants were under direful apprehenſions that an attack on that iſland was intended.

Captain Storer, in a whale boat from Brunſwick, captured near the Kills, laſt Friday night a boat from Elizabeth Town with 90 quarters of freſh beef on board, intended for the regalement of our enemies.

Captain Aſgill, who has been detained here ſome months, and was thought would be executed to expiate the murder of Captain Huddy, is diſcharged by a reſolve of Congreſs. He ſet out from this laſt Sunday for London, via New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 27.

On Saturday laſt the officers of the militia of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, preſented the following addreſs to the honorable Major-General James Potter.

To the honorable JAMES POTTER, Eſquire, Major-General of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

The addreſs of the officers of the militia of the city and liberties of Philadelphia.

SIR,

WHEN we reflect upon your early appearance in the cauſe of American liberty, your perſevering attachment to our independence in every trying ſcene, and the ſeries of honorable ſervices you have rendered to your country, both in Council and in the field, we think ourſelves peculiarly called on at this juncture, to give you this public mark of our regard and eſteem; many of us under your command have been witneſſes to your firmneſs, and we conſider your continuance in a command of the militia, as an honor and advantage to the ſtate.

Should it on any future occaſion become our duty to take the field, we ſhall follow, with ſincere pleaſure, an officer who never has faultered on the approach of danger, and whoſe diſtinguiſhed military abilities, long experience, good conduct, and intrepid ſpirit, have endeared him to the militia of Pennſylvania.

May your country gratefully remember and properly reward your ſervices, and in whatever ſtation, whether public or private, you may be called to act, may honor, happineſs, and length of days attend you.

James Irvine, *Major-General.*

Lieutenant Colonels. Joſeph Marſh, B. G. Eyres, William Will, Robert Knox, Joſeph Dean.

Majors. Thomas Caſdrop, John M'Culloh, Alexander Boyd, Joſeph Ker, Philip Pancake, William Bowers.

Captains. Samuel M'Clane, George Forepaugh, B. M'Shane John Reynolds, George Nice, Jacob Binder, Michael Gilbert, James Roſsbothem, John M'Calla, Silas Engliſ, Joſeph Falkner, Jonathan Grice, George Sheivley, Joſeph Watkins, Andrew Summers, William Lenard, James Lang, John Connelly, David Tew, John Pollard, George Eaſterly, Warwick Coates, John Kling, Conrad Ruſh, Benjamin Freeman, George Taylor, Thomas Willis, Anthony Cuthbert, John Ogburn, John Linton, John Geyer, Chriſtian Shaffer, John Corniſh, Charles W. Peale, Jacob Martin, William M'Dowell, James Hood, John Barker, James Pearſon, Jacob Geiger, Alexander Quarrier, Philip Ryan, Jacob Zink.

Captain Lieutenants. John M'Ginley, John Woodſide, Adjutant, Conrad Hanſe, Samuel Goodman, William Thomas, Paulſer Steinford, Derick Petterſon.

Lieutenants. Henry Shrup, Adjutant, William Lehman, James Moyes, John Warner, Thomas Millard, Charles Maiſe, William M'Dowel, William Shedaker, William Faries, Thomas Rice, James Nevill, Conductor, Samuel Cuthbert, Jacob Meyers, Andrew Kenedy, Elijah Coffing, James Little, Thomas Elton, Francis Bailey, John Henderſon, Henry Kammerer, Matthew Shaw, Peter Ozeas, David Henderſon, William Smallwood, Alexander Rutherford, George A. Baker, Robert M'Mullen, Samuel Scott, Jacob Eſler, Daniel Breutigam, James Boylan, Dean Jones, William Hunter, Thomas Mitchell, James Rowan, John Patterſon, William Garwood, Godfrey Skiller, Philip Clumberg, Godfrey Swing, James M'Dowell, James Budden, Lieut. Light Drag. Joſeph Foſter, Samuel Clinton.

Enſigns. John Alexander, Robert Paiſley, Conrad Rohrman, Alexander Henderſon, John Marſhall, David Tittermary, James Harris, Ludwig Fohrer, Andrew Boſhart, Frederick Marker, Michael Kitts, William Rediger, Samuel Lehman, Jonathan Stratton, Thomas Hood, John Hawkins, James M'Culloh, Robert Smith, Joſeph Fanning, Conrad Pidgeon.

Clement Biddle, Quarter Maſter-General Pennſylvania militia, William Coates, Lieutenant Philadelphia County, Adam Gilchriſt, A. D. C.

To which the General was pleaſed to return the following

ANSWER,

To the officers of the militia of the city and liberties of Philadelphia,

GENTLEMEN,

I conſider your very affectionate and polite addreſs as a freſh mark of that attention which I have ever experienced from the officers of the militia of the city and liberties of Philadelphia; and when my ſervices meet with the approbation of the real friends and uniform ſupporters of American independence, I eſteem myſelf happy in ſo honorable a reward.

I moſt ſincerely thank you for your warm expreſſions of perſonal regard and wiſhes for my happineſs and proſperity; the ſincere attachment I have to my brother officers makes me particularly happy in this teſtimony of your friendſhip, and I beg you to be aſſured, that I receive this mark of your regard and eſteem as the higheſt honor of my life: And in whatever ſtation, whether public or private, I may be called to act, I ſhall ever retain the warmeſt affection for the militia of Pennſylvania.

May you through the protection of Divine Providence, always enjoy that equal liberty and independence for which you have ſo ſteadily and bravely contended; and may the invaluable bleſſing be preſerved and tranſmitted to your lateſt poſterity.

I am, gentlemen,
With all poſſible reſpect,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
JAMES POTTER.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1782.

The following addreſs of the officers of the firſt battalion of the Cheſter county militia, was preſented on Saturday laſt to the honorable Major-General James Potter.

To the honorable JAMES POTTER, Eſquire, Major-General of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania,

The addreſs of the officers of the firſt battalion of militia of Cheſter county.

WE, the officers of the firſt battalion of militia of Cheſter county, filled with gratitude for the many important ſervices you have rendered your country, both in Council and in the field, and reflecting, that no diſaſter or misfortune ever induced you to faulter, but that your attachment to our independence has continued through and during every trying ſcene, think ourſelves called upon at this particular time (when men of very different and oppoſite characters have been preferred) to give you this public mark of our approbation and eſteem; and to aſſure you, that we conſider your continuance in the command of the militia as a reputation and advantage to the State.

Many of us have followed you to the field, and been witneſſes of your firmneſs, good conduct and intrepidity, which has endeared you to us; and ſhould our country again have occaſion for our ſervices, we ſhall with ſincere pleaſure follow an officer ſo diſtinguiſhed for his ſpirit, againſt either our foreign or domeſtic foes.

Our ardent wiſh is, that our country may gratefully remember and properly reward your meritorious ſervices; and be aſſured, in whatever ſtation you may be called to act, our affections and wiſhes for your honor and happineſs will attend you.

Robert Smith, Lt. C. C. John Gardner, Lt. Col. John Culbertſon, Major.

Captains. John Graham, Ephraim Allen, James Denny, Iſaac Thomas, Robert Lockart, John Craig, John Scott, Robert Elton.

Lieutenants. Nathaniel Irwin, William Denny, Evan Williams, Samuel Pickens, Joſeph Fleming, William Denny, Robert Beaty, William Henderſon.

Enſigns. J. M'Clure, James Miles, Andrew Gardner, Thomas Rodgers, Conrad Acker, John Hughes.

Adjutant. George Dorland.

Cheſter county, November 18, 1782.

To which the General was pleaſed to return the following

ANSWER:

To the officers of the firſt battalion of Cheſter county militia,

GENTLEMEN,

I thank you for this teſtimony of your confidence and eſteem. The approbation of my conduct by men, whoſe attachment to liberty and American independence has been uniform, is very flattering, and excites ſentiments of gratitude which I am unable ſufficiently to expreſs.

I conſider your warm expreſſions of perſonal regard, as an additional mark of that friendſhip, which I have on every occaſion experienced from my brother officers; and aſſure you, that I ſhall ever retain the warmeſt affection for the militia of Pennſylvania, and particularly the officers of your battalion.

I have the honor to be,
Your real friend and humble ſervant,
JAMES POTTER.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1782.

SAMUEL MILES,

Deputy Quarter-Maſter for Pennſylvania,

REQUESTS all perſons who have public Accounts to ſettle with him, to bring them in immediately. He ſhall not conſider himſelf anſwerable for any difficulties that may ariſe in the ſettlement of ſuch accounts in the Quarter Maſter's Department, as ought to be adjuſted by him, to any perſons who neglect to bring them in before the firſt day of January next,--- at which time he expects to be out of office.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Inhabitants of the City and County of Philadelphia, who have ſuſtained Damages by the Armies, Soldiers or Adherents of the King of Great-Britain, that they make out juſt and accurate Accounts thereof, agreeable to Law, and deliver the ſame to the Aſſeſſors of their reſpective Townſhips, Wards and Diſtricts, without delay.

By Order of the Board of Commiſſioners,
Nov. 26. GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN laſt night, out of the ſubſcribers ſtable, a dark bay HORSE, 9 years old, 14½ hands high, has a mare head, with a large blaze down his face, a natural trotter. Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſhall receive the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horſe only, with reaſonable charges, by applying to

WILLIAM and JOSEPH GRAY, Brewers.

Philad. Nov. 23, 1782.

SIX-PENCE Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, the 25th inſt. an apprentice LAD, named WILLIAM COVERT, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark brown hair; had on, when he went away, a ſhort light coloured coat, a green jacket, a pair of claret coloured breeches, a pair of blue yarn ſtockings, a pair of large block tin buckles in his ſhoes, and a round hat; took with him 2 Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirts, and a crimſon pluſh waiſtcoat. Whoever takes up ſaid LAD, and brings him to me, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by JOHN REEDLE.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry him off. ¶

Frederick County, Maryland, Nov. 17, 1782.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living adjoining Monocoſy Manor, in the aboveſaid county, on Sunday night laſt, A Negroe Man, named SAM, a well ſet country born fellow, about 30 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; had ſundry ſorts of good cloaths with him, the colours not known, as he was frequently dealing, and kept his cloaths from home, at his wife's maſter's; he was ſeen laſt Monday near M'Calliſter's Town, going towards York, and very likely he will make for Philadelphia, as he has been there ſeveral times with my waggon; he is an artful fellow with his tongue, and perhaps will endeavour to paſs for a free Negroe. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe man and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have TEN POUNDS Specie Reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by JOSEPH WOOD.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid taking him off at their peril. † 6 *W.*

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS HOUSEKEEPER, deceaſed, are deſired to come and ſettle immediately, otherwiſe they will be put to trouble; likewiſe all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to come on or before the 19th of December next, otherwiſe will not be accepted by me ELIZABETH HOUSEKEEPER, Adminiſtratrix, living in Northwales townſhip, Philadelphia county, one mile from the Meeting-houſe. *Nov.* 27, 1782. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Cheltenham townſhip, Philadelphia county, about two months ago, a reddiſh milch COW, about 5 years old, ſhe is white faced, and has ſome white on her belly. Whoever owns the ſaid cow, is deſired to pay coſt and take her away. JACOB FUNK.

Cheltenham, November, 20, 1782. †

FOR SALE

Two valuable PLANTATIONS,

On Juniata, in Cumberland County. The Terms will be made easy to the Purchaser.

For further Particulars, enquire of PETER LOHRA, at the North-west Corner of Arch and Water-streets. ¶

WANTED,

A MAN that understands working an OYL-MILL, that can be well recommmended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to HUGH RAMSEY, in Warwick township, Bucks county. ¶

Philadelphia, November 20, 1782.

To be SOLD or LETT,

And may be entered upon the first of April next,

A PLANTATION in Oxford township, containing about 165 acres, six miles from Philadelphia, at the mouth of Frankford creek, now occupied by Jacob Zeebly. The soil is good and well fenced; it is pleasantly situated, and has a large orchard of the best Newtown pippen and other apples. For further particulars apply to THOMAS WILLING.

Chester, November 18, 1782.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS, qualified to choose Members of Assembly in and for the county of Chester,

PURSUANT to a Writ, to me directed, by the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly, commanding, that an Election be held to choose a person most noted for wisdom and virtue, to serve in General Assembly, in the room and stead of Thomas Maffet, Esq; who was elected and declined taking his seat in said Assembly: Therefore, I hereby give NOTICE, that an ELECTION, for choosing ONE REPRESENTATIVE in General Assembly, will be held at the District of Chester, Chatham and the Red Lyon, on MONDAY, the second day of December next, at which day and places the Judges and Inspectors chosen to officiate at the last general Election, are requested to attend in their respective capacities.

¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

By virtue of a Writ of *Venditioni Exponas* to me directed, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Coffee-House, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of December next, at twelve o'clock at noon,

A CERTAIN MESSUAGE and PLANTATION, containing about 125 acres of land, with many improvements thereon, situate in Upper Merion township, Philadelphia county, bounded by lands of George George, Isaac Abraham, George Clever, and others, about three miles from the Bird-in-Hand Tavern, on the Gulph-Mill road, and 16 miles from this city; late the property of William Bell, and to be sold by

Philad. Nov. 20. WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Thirty-two Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Chester county, near Downing's-Town, Two HORSES, viz. One on the 25th of July, 1781, being a yellowish bay gelding, 8 years old past, about 14 hands high, strong and neatly made, has a small star and some white saddle-marks, a natural trotter, canters middling handy, and carries himself well, has a scar just above the root of his tail, nearly the form of a quarter full moon, having scarcely any hair on it, occasioned by the mad itch when a colt. Twelve Dollars will be given for the horse only, if attainable.

The other, on the 22d of October last, being a sorrel mare, 7 or 8 years old, between 13¼ and 14 hands high, lengthy and middling neatly made, except her hind legs which are rather crooked, her mane very light made, also of a lighter colour than elsewhere, in middling order, shod before, a pidling slow pacer, and without any other gaits, with foal since some time in June. Five Dollars will be paid for the mare, if recovered, and reasonable charges for both, if delivered to the subscriber, and the remainder for the thieves, if convicted.

The subscriber has for SALE,

A PLANTATION, lying in Colerain township, Lancaster county, containing 190 acres, well watered by springs, and has a conveniency for any kind of over-shot mill or other water-works, a log-house and barn, and a small orchard thereon, some meadow and more may be made, about 80 acres of the same is woodland; would, if suitable, be exchanged for almost any kind of merchandize, or a house in the city, and if not sold before the first of March next, will be leased a number of years, to have it better improved by the tenant, on very easy terms. For which, and seeing the premises, apply to Mr. JAMES GALBREATH, adjoining the same.

Has also for SALE,

A very large, complete and excellent GRADUATING MACHINE, used in surveying, instrument making, &c. For which enquire of Mr. WILLIAM SHANNON, of New-street, Philadelphia. READING HOWELL.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, on moderate Terms,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Hartford county, Maryland, containing 288 acres of land, part of which is marsh and woodland, the greater part is cleared and in three fields, the land very fertile and good, a tolerable good framed house and kitchen; likewise out-houses, such as a very convenient tobacco house and granary; there is a very good apple orchard on this land, the fruit of the best quality. This place is beautifully situated on the Chesapeake-bay, at the mouth of Rumley creek, in Bush river neck; wild fowl of all kind resort here in great abundance, and is famous for fish. This place is capable of the greatest improvement. The above is a very superficial account, as many pretty things might be said in favour of this land, but I refer this to the purchaser. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to me, the subscriber, or Mr. THOMAS ARMIT, in this city, or ROBERT BUCHANAN, Esq; of Kent county, Maryland. I would take houses in this city or merchandize in payment, or give short credit for some of the purchase money.

Philad. Nov. 15, 1782. ¶ JOSIAH LUSBY.

At the POT-HOUSE,

Now erecting in Marcus-Hook, on the river Delaware, about 20 miles below Philadelphia, Is WANTED,

A sober, honest and industrious MAN,

experienced in the manufactory of common EARTHEN-WARE, who would be willing to engage for one, or at least a quarter of a year,—thereupon extraordinary wages will be given.

Marcus-Hook, November 13, 1782. ‡

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JONATHAN PARKE, late of East-Caln, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment; and those who have any just Demands against said Deceased, are likewise desired to bring in their Accounts, properly attested, that they may be settled, by RICHARD DOWNING, jun. Executor. ¶

John and William Montgomery,

At their store in Water-street, opposite the Old Ferry,

HAVE FOR SALE,

7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11 } French and English Window Glass,

White and brown Havanna Sugar,

Muscovado and Loaf Ditto,

Bohea Tea, West-India Rum, Indigo,

Beef and Pork. ¶

White Flint Pint Tumblers,

TO BE SOLD AT

Samuel Dellap's Book & Stationary Store,

At the Corner of Chesnut and Third-streets; where may be had,

WRITING PAPER,
Letter Ditto,
Sealing Wax and Wafers,
Clarified Quills,
Spelling-Books and Primers,
Blank Books and Penknives,
Ink Powder,
Playing Cards,
Bonnet Boxes,
Pocket-Books,
Slate Paper Memorandum-Books,
Leather Ink-Pots,
Horn Ditto,

MEDICINES.

Cephalic Snuff for the Headach,
Tooth Powder and Tincture, for the Gums,
Essence for the Tooth-ach,
Pomatum to make the Hair grow,
Cream-Tartar,
Turlington's Balsam,
Golden Rod, for the Gravel and Stone,
Essence of Water Dock, for the Scurvey,
Elixir Bardana, for the Gout and Rheumatism,
Wine and Spirit Bitters,
Watch-Papers, curious Deceptions, &c. &c.

N. B. A Collection of entertaining Books, to be sold at the same Place. †

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, or Tract of good Lime-stone LAND, situate in the township of East-Whiteland, and county of Chester, containing about 150 acres. On the premises are a log house and barn, a young orchard of grafted fruit, the second year of its bearing, a lime kiln and good quarrey, six acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made, conveniencies for water-works, as the Valley-creek runs through the premises, a sufficiency of excellent timber land, the arable land of the best quality, as it has been limed twice within these seven years, and produces great crops. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, adjoining the premises, or the subscriber,

Nov. 13. † BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, jun.

Easton, Northampton county, November 13, 1782.

By virtue of Writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public SALE, at Easton aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of December next, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

A CERTAIN TRACT of LAND, situate in Mount-Bethel township, near the river Delaware, bounded by lands of James Durham, Henry Dildine and others, and containing about 350 acres and allowance, whereof 100 acres are cleared, several acres of meadow and more can be made, and whereon are two dwelling-houses, barns and stables, &c. late the property of Jacob Wood; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

¶ ROBERT TRAILL, Sheriff.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 13th of October last past, from the subscriber, living in Londonderry township, Chester county, A black MARE COLT, two years old, near 14 hands high, a small star on her forehead, and has had her tail docked, is quarter blooded, and natural to trot, appears to move well, was likely, and in good order when she went away. Whoever secures said colt, and gives notice thereof, so that the owner gets her again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOSEPH STRAWBRIDGE. ¶

November 11, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of THOMAS BEAN, late of Worcester township, deceased, are desired to make payment on or before the 27th day of this instant, or to be dealt with as the law directs; and all persons that have any demands against said estate, to bring in their accoounts, properly adjusted. that they may be settled. JAMES BEAN, } Administrators.
¶ WILLIAM LANE, }

Easton, Northampton county, November 4, 1782.

By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public SALE, at the house of WILLIAM KERN, in HIDELBERGH township, on MONDAY, the 2d day of December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

A CERTAIN tract of LAND, situate in said township, bounded by land of Martin Harker, Adam Kunkle and Balthazer Wert, and containing 50 acres, more or less, late the property of Ludwig Stein, seized and taken in Execution by

¶ ROBERT TRAILL, Sheriff.

Easton, Northampton county, November 4, 1782.

By virtue of Writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public SALE, at the house of Col. NICHOLAS KERN, in TOWAMENSING township, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of December next, the following premises, viz.

A CERTAIN tract of LAND, situate in said township, bounded by land of John Halin, Frederick Gultner and Henry Matthias, and containing 200 acres, more or less, with buildings and improvements thereon, late the property of Benedict Shnyder: Sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Also one third part of a certan SAW-MILL and 10 acres of LAND, situate in the township aforesaid, on Long-Run, bounded by the river Leheigh, vacant land and land of John Dunn, late the property of Asher Carter: Sale to begin at 12 o'clock. Said premises seized and taken in Execution and to be sold by

¶ ROBERT TRAILL, Sheriff.

Easton, Northampton county, November 4, 1782.

By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public SALE, at the house of JACOB BRINKER, in HAMILTON township, on MONDAY, the 9th day of December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

A CERTAIN tract of LAND, situate in LOWER SMITHFIELD township, bounded by land late of George Lern and others, and containing 70 acres, more or less, part whereof is improved. Late the property of John Lern, deceased, seized and take in Execution by

¶ ROBERT TRAILL, Sheriff.

CAME to the place of the subscriber, at Gloucester-Point Ferry, on the 29th of September last, a small red and white COW, marked with the letters H S on her horn. Whoever has lost the same, by applying to the subscriber, proving property and paying charges, may have her again.

October 24. ¶ JOHN MARSHALL.

PUBLIC SALE,

On THURSDAY, the 5th December next, if the Weather be fair, if not, the first good Day after, on the Plantation of WILLIAM HARRIS, in Springfield Township, Chester County, as follows, viz.

COWS, Sheep and Hogs; Wheat, Indian Corn, Rye, Oats and Flax-seed; a Waggon and two excellent draught Horses; an Ox Cart; a Horse Cart; a valuable breeding Mare and Foal; two beautiful blooded Colts, one three Years past, the other two; Implements of Husbandry, &c. &c.

Terms of Payment to be made known at the Place of Sale.

N. B. The said Plantation to be LETT, and entered on the first of March next; it is situated 12 Miles from Philadelphia, two from Delaware, and contains 170 Acres, 120 of which are cleared; the Dwelling-house, Barn and Stables, &c. are very good; the Situation is pleasant and healthy.

For Terms, apply to WILLIAM HARRIS, at his House in Strawberry-Alley, any Time before the Sale, or on the Day of Sale, at the Plantation aforesaid.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1782. ¶

A ROBBERY.

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE into the house of the subscriber, living in New-Providence township, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 9th instant, between the hours of 8 and 9, three men, one about 5 feet 9 inches high, swarthy complexion, dark brown hair tied, pock-marked; had on a dark brown cloth coat and breeches, with a flaped hat; the other about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair complexion, smooth face, short brown hair; had on a shirt over his other cloaths, loose white overalls, much too big, with a large cocked hat; the third, who stood at the door, was of a fair complexion, pale faced, short brown hair; had on an old fashioned claret coloured cloth coat much faded, and breeches of the same, broke behind, a large cocked hat, &c. all armed with pistols, one remarkable long in a belt hung over the shoulder. They stole the following sums of money and articles, viz. Twenty-three half Johannesses, one of the half Johannesses was marked with the letters Wm. A. on the face, done with a knife, four guineas, three English and one French, much clipped, 31 dollars and two-thirds in small change, two silver watches, one with a silver face (larger than common) maker's name Corderoy, London, a steel chain, with large oval links, brass key, and instead of a regulator a small steel pin or screw, in which is fixed the hair spring, and serves for a regulator, No. not known, and fastened to the chain with a brass wire; the other a small silver watch, with a china face, with sundry cracks in the face, old cases patched and soldered, which appears, a broad steel chain, with two seals green glass, one with three sides, the other a long seal, in form of a pyramid, maker's name and No. forgot; also the following Loan-Office certificates, viz. One for 300 dollars, No. 1644 dated January 26th, 1778, two for 200 dollars each, No. 2909 and 2910, dated April 2d, 1778, one for 1000 dollars, No. 4319 dated December 20th, 1779, one for 1000 dollars, No. 2232, dated February 1st, 1779, one for 500 dollars, No. 4334, dated April, 2d, 1781, one for 400 dollars, No. 4895, dated April 2d, 1781; also one sett bills of exchange on France for 18 dollars, dated April 2d, 1782, No. 354 also one new beaver hat, with blue silk lining, much sweated, one sword, ebony hilt (eagle head silver) double chain, and single guard soldered in two places, on the scabbard middle mounting the letter H somewhat defaced; one small fowling-piece, brass mounted, also a white glass seal, set in silver, impression a dove and olive branch; also a piece of blanketting, marked 15 yards with red chalk, and on one corner with the letters P. W. with brown cloth. Whoever apprehends the Robbers, so that they be brought to justice, and the owner recover the above recited articles, shall receive Sixty Dollars reward, or in proportion for any part thereof.

October 11, 1782. ¶ PETER WITNER.

N. B. A sett of small silver vest coat buttons, and some clippings of gold were taken.

TO BE SOLD,

On THURSDAY, the 5th day of December next, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premises,

About FORTY LOTS,

SITUATE on that beautiful, convenient and very public thoroughfair, between the city of Philadelphia and Baltimore town, called the POINT-LANDING, at the Head of Elk. A number of them front on a fine bank of the river, exceedingly convenient for a wharfage, being a bold shore and as good water as any where for several miles below, and quite as convenient to the country as the Point-Landing, having several large streets leading directly from them into the public roads, on which streets all the other lots are bounded. The whole will form a handsome village, commodiously situated for trade by land and water. A plan of which may be seen by applying to *William Montgomery*, at Dr. Gardner's, in this city, or to *Zebulon Hollingsworth*, near the premises. Attendance will be given, and terms made known on the day of sale, by WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, and

Philad. Nov 5. DAVID WALLACE.

N. B. Good titles will be given. §

The Partnership of DAROCH and ROWLAND,

Saddle, Cap and Harness Makers,

Being dissolved,

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he carries on his business at the sign of the Saddle in Chesnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, three doors from the Cross-Keys Inn, Philadelphia.

He takes this opportunity to acknowledge the favours of his former customers, and to assure them and the public that all orders will be executed with the greatest neatness and dispatch, and as reasonable as the times will admit, by their much obliged and humble servant, JOHN DARROCH.

STAGES.

THE Proprietors, who, through great expence and difficulty, formed the first line of Stages from this city to Baltimore, beg leave to return their sincere thanks to those ladies and gentlemen who have been pleased to favour their endeavours in support of this necessary institution: They solicit, at this period, a continuance of the favor and countenance of a generous public, as they are unalterably determined to carry on the business in its greatest perfection. Their horses, as to performance, and carriages, for convenience, are equalled by none. The distance is performed regularly and with dispatch, generally in less than 48 hours. Every attention and respect is paid to passengers, to render their situation agreeable and satisfactory.

NATHANIEL TWINING,
GABRIEL P. VANHORN.

N. B. The Coach and Waggon continues to set out on the usual days, from the Stage-Office in Fourth-street, opposite the Indian Queen, where the strictest attention is paid to baggage and letters, by the public's humble servants. N. T.
G. P. V.

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